

head. The larvae when approximately 5mm long (Figs. 7-9) leave the cut heads (most are on the ground by this time) and enter the soil to a depth of about 1 foot. A few larvae were still in the fallen heads on October 15, but none could be found during the first week of November.

In the spring and early summer larvae were found in the soil around the host plants. Pupae (Fig. 10) were found in dirt cells in and around the roots in the first week of July. Pupal duration was about 10 days. Time between larval instars was 20 to 30 days.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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#### BOOK REVIEW

*American Entomologists* by Arnold Mallis. 1971. Rutgers University Press, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903. 549 p.; 211 Fig. Cloth, \$15.00.

Although there are several articles containing biographies of American Entomologists, none is as extensive and as complete as this book. I'm sure that some would quarrel with the selections, but the 203 sketches cover most of the great deceased North American entomologists. The author must have spent thousands of hours of library research and voluminous correspondence in researching these exciting personalities. He has made a special attempt to discuss the men themselves, as well as their accomplishments.

The book is divided into 14 parts: 1) pioneer entomologists, 2) early state entomologists, 3) early federal entomologists, 4) early entomologists in Canada, 5) notable teachers, 6) notable Neuropterists, 7) notable Orthopterists, 8) notable Homopterists-Hemipterists, 9) notable Coleopterists, 10) notable Lepidopterists, 11) notable Hymenopterists, 12) notable Dipterists, 13) notable Arachnologists, 14) entomologists of divers interests.

In addition to Coleopterists treated in chapters on pioneer and early state entomologists (e.g., T. Say, T. W. Harris, etc.) the following are treated in Capt. 9: J. L. LeConte, G. H. Horn, E. A. Schwarz, H. Ulke, T. L. Casey, C. W. Leng, H. C. Fall, E. C. Van Dyke, W. S. Blatchley, F. E. Blaisdell, H. F. Wickham, and H. S. Barber.

The primary complaint I have is that the 549 pages are insufficient to cover the many other great names in such a diverse science. If this sounds like an endorsement for future volumes, it is! The author probably could put together another volume with the other sketches he must have accumulated during this book's preparation. I hope he will.—R. E. Woodruff